FIAT JUSTITIA — RUAT CŒLUM.

THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION

OR AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF NEWS.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—*Dec. Independence U. S.*

NEW SERIES—No. 10. VOL. III. BALTIMORE DECEMBER 6, 1828. VOL. IX. WHOLE No. 222.

Selected.

From the [London] Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY:—SPEECHES OF MR. BROUGHAM, MR. WILBERFORCE, MR. DENMAN, SIR JAMES MACINTOSH, MR. BUXTON, HON. & REV. JOHN NOEL, REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, MR. STEES, AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

(*Continued.*)

The Honourable and Reverend GERARD NOEL:—"The honourable gentleman who moved the resolution which I stand up to second, declared that the great ally to which alone the supporters of this solemn and serious cause are obliged to look, is the public opinion. They feel that the mass of the thoughtful and humane of this nation, are linked upon their side; and, Sir, it is simply upon that ground, as an humble individual of that mass of the British population, that I am encouraged to rise up for a few moments, to second the resolution that has been proposed for the adoption of this meeting. The public are indeed awake, Sir, to the real and substantial merits of this great question. But while I perfectly accord with the declaration, that the public must fight this battle;—must coerce by moral feelings the decisions of Parliament; and give vigour to the arm of the executive government, I yet look to something holier and loftier, even than this aggregate of humane and excellent persons. I remember that it stands recorded on the sacred pages of revelation—"The patient abiding of the meek shall not always be cut off; nor the expectation of the poor perish for ever."—Therefore it is, Sir, that I expect, that as we are not embarked in a career of enthusiasm, but rest on the substantial foundation of righteousness, justice, and humanity, we are acting beneath the shelter, and with the blessing of Him, who looks with equal eye on all his creatures: and if in contemplating this question, I take a just view of the whole matter, I do feel that we stand up in this place, as much the defenders of the West Indian Planters, as we are of the slaves whose cause we seem more directly to advocate; for it is only by putting a period to a system that grinds down to the dust so many of our fellow creatures; it is only by rescuing them from the oppression under which they groan, that we can rescue from the displeasure of a retributive Providence, the proprietors themselves. It is only by putting an end to a system that is founded in injustice, and proceeds upon inhumanity, that we can avert that ruin which must ultimately fall upon the perpetrators of inhumanity and injustice, seeing there is a God who judges righteously, and will bring events to a just and perfect issue. I would not speak but with perfect moderation, respecting any opposition which is made to our proceedings. I cannot but recollect that we, the people of this country, have trained up the planters to the very position which they occupy. At a distance from the scene of that occupation, we have in the progress of years, come to a juster understanding of the merits of the question; but we must not forget to make due allowance for those who are opposed to us, who have come to their properties, backed by the habits of successive generations, and with minds unenlightened, because under the influence of that prejudice which, as has been well remarked, has neither eye nor ear.—By proceeding however simply on the facts of the case, we keep clear of the charge both of calumny and enthusiasm; and indeed we want no other evidence, than that evidence which the planters themselves afford to us.—I feel also, that we are acting under circumstances peculiarly hopeful; for we have the declarations of Parliament, on which to take our stand; and we have the feelings of the country with us, to excite our efforts. We have therefore all that can give animation to our hopes. And I do feel, if my excellent friend (Mr. Wilberforce) will allow me to say it, in his presence; I do feel, that we derive hope for our cause, by seeing that after the winter season of sickness, he has now, in the spring time of the year, put forth anew the blossoms of health; and has appeared among us to marshal us in our course. For my own part, I would gladly pledge my humble efforts, while I lift up my feeble voice, in furtherance of this cause; and I trust that the friends and directors of this Society, will go forth to the fulfilment of their duties, encouraged and cheered by the results of this day;—cheered by what they have seen and heard; cheered by the concurrent voice and countenance of their fellow citizens;—and that the blessing of God will rest on their labours.

"I beg for a moment to direct the view of the meeting to a late number of the Reporter, in which I find that, in respect to Trinidad, there is an actual deterioration of the condition of the slaves since the colony came into the possession of Britain. And shall it be tolerated by the British Public, that a colony when under the dominion of the British Crown, shall be more inhumanly treated than when it belonged to a nation where the name of Liberty cannot be pronounced; and where the mind is as degraded as the body is enthralled?—Shall we, Sir, have to learn a lesson from the annals of Spanish slavery?—Forbid it, humanity—forbid it, christian patriotism—forbid it, the blessings that God has showered, in his unmerited mercy, upon this favoured and happy land!

"It is, Sir, a very melancholy consideration likewise, that in the very proportion in which the produce of those unhappy islands becomes large and gainful, in that proportion, is the misery of the slave augmented. I cannot but look with horror at the statement, that in the richest soils of those colonies, in Trinidad for example, the waste of human life is the greatest; and that it is in the poverty of the soil, that there is safety and comfort for the slave.—There is something melancholy in this consideration, and it is a remarkable circumstance connected with the waste of human life, that in that very colony, while under the exactions of slave-labour, the waste of human life is upwards of two and a half per cent, per annum; the increase of the free negroes in that same colony, is as large as is the decrease of the slaves, namely, two and a half per cent.; and this, not in a different climate, but under the same degree of latitude, in the very same island; and I cannot therefore but think, that the contrast between these two circumstances is an argument of a very powerful and conclusive kind, to shew what is the nature of that prosperity—what the nature of that increased produce of the earth, which is manured, if I may so say, by the blood of those who cultivate the soil.

"When I refer to the melancholy picture of the West Indies on the sabbath day, I feel that as a Christian Minister, I shall be excused if I offer one or two observations, It was stated in the pamphlet to which Mr. Denman referred, that, in Antigua, Mr. Dwarris, the author, was delighted at the spectacle of sabbath happiness, and sabbath comfort, which in one instance he there witnessed. I thank him for that illustration, for it tells powerfully upon the substantial truth and justice of our cause. Sir, Antigua has long enjoyed the privilege of Sunday schools and religious instruction, under Christian Missionaries,—and it arose, not from the benevolence of the West India planters, that such a spectacle was exhibited to that gentleman;—it arose from the active efforts of those men of God, who, though often proscribed and insulted, have nevertheless been the benefactors of their species. and who, on the shewing of our opponents themselves, are admitted to have produced a mitigation of slavery by those efforts which they have made, in spite of the wills and wishes of the planters. And while I think of this, and the 800,000 British subjects degraded by the yoke of slavery, can I forget Sir, that

> —"there is yet a liberty unsung
> By Poets, and by Senators unpraised:
> 'Tis liberty of heart derived from Heaven—
> Bought with his blood, who gave
> It to mankind."

And to the possession of that liberty, the gift of the Almighty Author of all good, there is an equal access for the African negro and the European white. Let then the people of this country stand up as God's ministers of mercy, to secure that

boon to the slaves against all who would forbid it to be extended to them. Let the people of this country stand up between the planters and the negroes, and say, while we are not indifferent to the freedom of the body, we yet feel that eternity is better than time. We will therefore secure to them, above all, free access to the records of everlasting truth--the magna charta of the human race—those records which tell of a peace in life, a hope in death, and a joy in eternity." The motion was carried unanimously.

To be Continued.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

In the number of this paper for November 8th inst. we promised our readers an abstract of the proceedings of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. at its recent adjourned session in this city. As we did not take notes at the time, and as the Secretary resides in a neighbouring State, we have not been able to furnish it as soon as we intended. We now proceed to redeem our pledge.

The Convention met at the time appointed, (on the 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.) of which notice had been publicly given. The session lasted four days. It was held in the large hall of the Athenæum, with open doors; and many spectators, both male and female, attended the different sittings. Much business was transacted, but we shall only notice the most important, at this time.

A quorum was immediately formed, on the morning of the first day of the session, and the business was regularly opened. The Secretary having announced that the President and Vice President were both absent, an election was entered into for a President pro. tem. When on counting the votes, it appeared that *Thomas Shipley*, of Pennsylvania, was chosen to fill that office. Delegates from the following societies were present, viz: The Manumission Society, of New-York; Abolition Society of Eastern Pennsylvania; Free Produce Society, of Do.; Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland; National Anti-Slavery Tract Society, of Do.; Baltimore Society for the Protection of Free People of Colour, of Do., Washington Abolition Society, of the District of Columbia; and the Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, of Virginia. Communications were also received from the Benevolent Society of Alexandria, District of Columbia; the General Association of the Manumission Society of North Carolina; and the Convention of the Manumission Society of Tennessee.

On motion of B. Lundy, of Maryland, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present session of this Convention be held with open doors, and that spectators be freely admitted during its sittings.

On motion of Wm. E. Coale, of Maryland, a committee of arrangement, consisting of seven members, was appointed to examine the unfinished business of last session, &c. and report what may now be necessary to be acted on.

Mahlon Day, of New-York, presented an address from George R. Allen to the Convention, accompanied by sundry specimens of composition, drawing, &c. shewing the talent and ingenuity displayed by the scholars in the African Free School, of New York City. Some of these specimens were admirable. The Convention ordered that notice should be taken thereof, in the address to the different Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the appointed time, the members met; and after the reception and disposal of sundry communications, from various societies, the examination of the minutes of the acting committee, and a report, in part, of the committee of arrangement, the following resolution, offered by Thomas Levering, of the District of Columbia, was read, adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to take into consideration the Laws of the several States, relative to slaves, and free people of colour, and report whether any and what steps it may be proper for the Convention to take, in relation thereto.

A set of resolutions were offered by John Needles, of Maryland, for the amendment of the Bye-Laws of the Convention, with the view of appointing sundry standing committees on the following subjects, viz: The African Slave Trade; Internal Slave Trade; State of Slavery generally; Laws of the United States relative to slaves and free people of colour; and the preparation of addresses, &c. to the various societies communicating with this Convention.—Read and laid on the table.

Adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Nov. 4th, 10 o'clock A. M. Convention met.—Two resolutions were offered, by M. Day, approbating the conduct of Joseph Watson, Mayor of Philadelphia, and S. P. Garrigoes, one of the Police officers of that city, for their unwearied and successful exertions, in restoring to liberty sundry colored persons, who had been kidnapped, and bringing the offenders to punishment. Read and adopted.

The committee of arrangement made a second report, accompanied by sundry resolutions, which were severally adopted. Among these resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the several societies for the abolition of slavery, &c. to give encouragement to such editors of periodical works, as evince their determination to assist in abolishing slavery.

Several committees were appointed, charged with various business, and sundry resolutions disposed of. The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention met again in the evening. The report of the committee on the treasurer's accounts, was accepted.—The resolutions offered yesterday by John Needles, was taken up, on motion of William Holmes of Virginia, and severally adopted. To the list of committees named in those resolutions, another was now added, at the suggestion of W. E. Coale, on the subject of Kidnapping. As we think it important that the public should know the names of the members of these committees, that humane individuals may aid them in their investigation, they are subjoined.— On the *African Slave Trade*—Evan Lewis, of New York; Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia; David Harryman, of Baltimore. *Internal Slave Trade*—William E. Coale, of Baltimore; Benjamin Lunday, of Do.; Thomas Levering, of Washington, D. C. *State of Slavery in the United States*—William Kesley, of Baltimore; William E. Coale, of Do.; Samuel Myers, of Washington. *Laws of the United States relative to Colored Persons*—Thomas Shipley, of Philadelphia; Isaac Barton, of Do.; John Needles, of Baltimore. *Kidnapping*—Joseph Davenport, of Baltimore; Francis Burke, of Washington; William Holmes, of Loudon County, Virginia.

The resolution, submitted at the last session, to amend the Constitution, so as to locate this Convention permanently in Washington, D. C. was taken up, and after a very brief discussion *unanimously* adopted. The meeting of the 21st biennial session, will be held in that city, in December, 1829.

The following resolution was offered by W. E. Coale:—

Resolved, That the committee on the Internal Slave Trade be directed to enquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress to pass a law, prohibiting the transportation of slaves, for sale, from and to the several States and Territories of the United States by sea.

An amendment was proposed to this resolution by B. Lundy, to include, also, the transportation *by land;* and after a considerable discussion, principally between the movers of the resolution and the amendment, the question was taken on the latter, and lost. The resolution was then adopted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Nov. 5th 10 o'clock, A. M. Convention met. Among the items of business acted upon this forenoon, were the following:—

Francis Burke, of the District of Columbia, presented a resolution, which was read and adopted, recommending to the various anti-slavery societies to endeavor to have such publications as they may deem worthy, inserted in as many of the newspapers, of their particular sections of country, as may be practicable.

The committee of arrangement made their final report; in which they recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress, praying that body to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia.

A resolution was presented by B. Lundy, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed, to draught an address to the citizens of the United States, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and report as soon as may be practicable.

This resolution was adopted and the committee appointed.

The Convention entered into committee of the whole, to consider the subject of proposing a general plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, as recommended by the committee of arrangement. William Kesley was called to the chair, and the subject was discussed. This course of proceeding was strongly objected to, particularly by one of the Maryland delegation, on the ground, that no *one plan* can be devised that will be sufficient to accomplish the great work; that *every measure* must be encouraged, tending to meliorate the suffering condition of the African race, and to sap the foundations of the cruel system; and that a dependence on any one plan, is not only futile, but prevents the adoption of many measures of positive practical utility. The committee of the whole finally requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and accordingly rose.

After reading an address from the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention again met, at the hour adjourned to; when the committee, appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, reported one, which was read, considered by paragraphs, and adopted. Three thousand copies of the same were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, for general distribution, and the committee that prepared it were directed to solicit its insertion in, at least, one of the newspapers in each of the States and Territories of the Union.

Some other business was then transacted, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Nov. 6th, 9 o'clock, A. M. Convention again met and proceeded to business.

After disposing of sundry resolutions, a report from the committee, appointed last session, on the subject of the production of free and slave labor, in the Southern parts of this Union and the West Indies, was presented, read and adopted. This report was but partial in its details; and the committee, at its own request, was continued, with the view of further investigating the subject.

The committee appointed to prepare an address

to the several anti-slavery societies in the United States, reported one which was read and adopted.

The subjoined preamble and resolution, presented by B. Lundy, were made and adopted, after a statement was made by the mover, relative to some recent propositions, on the part of sundry slave holders, (particularly a gentleman in one of the northern counties of Maryland,) for the emancipation and removal of their slaves, to Hayti, Africa, &c.

Whereas, This Convention having been informed that a disposition appears to be increasing among the holders of slaves in some parts of the United States, (when public opinion and the laws will not, as yet, sanction general emancipation,) to liberate their slaves, by removing them, with their own consent, to other lands, where they may enjoy the rights and privileges of free men.—Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Convention views, with pleasure, these indications of a reformation in the public sentiment, and a desire to promote the cause of justice, in those sections of the country to which we have just alluded; and we recommend to the members of anti-slavery societies, in the different States, to aid such humane and benevolent individuals in carrying into effect their wishes, upon the principles of equity, without infringing the laws.

Abraham Sliver, of Maryland, introduced the annexed resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the Acting Committee be directed to prepare an address to the Free People of Colour, in the United States, in relation to their moral conduct, and the importance of properly educating their children; and that said committee publish and distribute the same, in such form as it may deem expedient.

The following was presented by Joseph Parker, of Pennsylvania, and was adopted, after a brief discussion.

Whereas, It is incumbent on those who belong to anti-slavery societies, to manifest by all their actions, their sincerity and consistency.—Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the several societies which compose it, to give every encouragement in their power to the labour of free men, in preference to that of slaves, particularly in the consumption of the products of free labor.

Considerable further business, of minor importance was attended to, and the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

In the evening the members again met.

On the presentation of a resolution to that effect, by Thomas Levering, it was ordered, that the Trustees of the African Free School of New York, be respectfully requested to permit the specimens of talent and ingenuity of their pupils, now before this Convention, to be exhibited, for a time, in the rotunda of the Capitol, at the city of Washington, under the care of members of the Washington Abohtion Society, as evidences of the intelectual improvement of the African race.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. reported one; which was adopted.

The Convention the adjourned *sine die*.

It will be borne in mind, that we have given above, merely a sketch of the most important business transacted at the late session of the Convention. We shall, hereafter, insert some of the reports, addresses, &c. prepared by the different committees; as well as several communications, from the various societies, represented in that body.

ADDRESS,

From the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race, now convened in the city of Baltimore, most respectfully takes the liberty of addressing you on the important subject of the gradual extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is, doubtless, well understood, by our fellow-citizens, generally, that this District is *the property of the nation*—that the laws for the government thereof, emanate from the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled; and that all who are entitled to the elective franchise, in every State of the Union, have an equal right to express their sentiments, and urge the adoption of measures, relative to the abolition of slavery therein.

We are well aware that some will contend for the *legality* of slavery as tolerated in some parts of the United States, and insist that the question of its abolition should be left to the decision of the people of the District, themselves. When we consider that slaves are generally viewed as *property*, this kind of reasoning assumes a specious appearance; yet, it must be borne in mind, that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, *are not represented in any legislative body*; but that the sovereignty over that particular section of country is vested in the people of the States—and when we reflect that the question has long since been settled, whether a legislative body possesses the right to enact laws for the prohibition or extinction of slavery—that it has, indeed, been *acted on*, by several of the State Legislatures, and also by Congress,—we think that no reasonable doubt can be entertained, as to the expediency of the measure, in the present case. It is well known that a very large proportion of the citizens of the United States are inimical to the system of slavery; and it is believed, by many intelligent persons, who are themselves residents of the District of Columbia, that a great majority of the inhabitants thereof are desirious for its total abolition. Viewing the subject in this light, we cannot, for a moment, hesitate in urging your attention to it.

The friends of universal emancipation, in several of the States, viz: North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, &c. have, for several years, Memorialized Congress upon this important subject, but as a few comparatively speaking, were thus heard to express their sentiments, little notice has yet been taken of their petitions. At the last session, a memorial, against the perpetuation of the cruel system, was presented to that body, by the people of the District themselves. This memorial was signed by about one thousand of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants among whom were several of the Judges of the District Courts, and even some holders of slaves. Whatever may have been the doubts or scruples, entertained by some of our citizens heretofore, respecting the propriety of urging this subject, upon the attention of the National Legislature, we conceive that there is no longer cause for hesitation, since a very respectable number of the people of the District have, themselves, raised their voice in its favor; and, as we have before stated, it is also believed that by far the greater number are favorably disposed toward it.

That the discussion of this question may excite a lively interest, both in and out of Congress, and that, whatever measures may be proposed, for promoting the object in view, will meet with violent opposition from the advocates of slavery, we are well aware. All past experience teaches us that this is to be expected. Not only the opponents of emancipation in the south may be expected to throw impediments in our way, but the prejudice against the unfortunate and degraded Africans, and the self-interest of many others, will also be arrayed against us.—Yet we would calmly and dispassionately appeal to the good sense of the people of this nation—to those who exercise the sovereign authority in this great Republic—this boasted land of freedom and equal rights—and recommend the serious consideration of this very important subject. We must earnestly beseech them to weigh well the consequences of tolerating, within the limits of this District, a system that has uniformly proved destructive to every nation that long permitted its continuance.—But, most especially, we would appeal to them, as Christians and Philanthropists, and urge them, by all the feelings of humanity and benevolence—by all the ties of social affection, that binds man to his fellow man—by a due regard to the immutable principles of justice, mercy and consistency—and by every desire for the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the peace and happiness of our posterity—to come forth in their might, and exert every moral energy to arrest the march of this gigantic evil, ere it overwhelmns us, and precipitates us into the vortex of corruption and despotism.

Not only do we consider the honor of the nation as implicated, by the toleration of slavery in the District of Columbia; but the example has a most deliterious and pernicious effect even upon those whose education and habits have opposed it, when they come within the range of its influence. As a proof of the correctness of this opinion, we need only advert to the conduct of sundry persons who have acted in the capacity of representatives to Congress, from non-slave holding States. We have reason to believe that they have thus, in some instances, become so insensible to the evils of the anti-christian practice, as to disregard the will of their constituents, and join with its advocates in the adoption of measures for its extension and perpetuation.—And we fear that this state of things cannot be remedied until the people of the United States, in general, turn their attention to this subject, and adopt measures for the extinction of the odious system, wheresoever it can be done, consistently with the Constitution of the Republic.

From statements submitted to this Convention, we are glad to find that this subject has already arrested the attention of a respectable portion of our fellow citizens, in different parts of the Union. Petitions and memorials, we learn, are preparing in many places for signatures, which will, in due season, be laid before Congress. It is also understood that efforts will soon be made, by some of the members of that body, to effect the great and desirable object. Let, then, all who are sincerely desirious to wipe from our moral escutcheon this crimson stain come forward at this interesting crisis, and raise their voice in favor of the great principles of universal liberty, and the inalienable rights of man.

Signed, by order, and on behalf of the Convention,

THOMAS SHIPLEY,—*Pres. Pro. Tem.*
EDWIN P. ATLEE,—*Secretary.*
Baltimore, November, 1828.

FOR THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMACIPYTION.

SLAVE LABOR. No. II.

In resuming this subject, it may not be amiss to notice the objections, which are sometimes advanced against the views embraced in my former essay.

In the first place, many well-meaning persons, who profess to be opposed to the system of slavery, allege that it is altogether futile to think of effecting any thing of importance by abstaining from the use of the products of slave-labor. They contend that, even were the advocates of emancipation to unite in such a measure, their numbers are comparatively so small, that their abstaining from the use of those articles, would not perceptibly diminish their consumption. And that, moreover they are at a loss to see any impropriety or inconsistency in the practice! Others, again, have treated with unsparing ridicule, the idea of sustaining this question on the ground of principle. They say that is a matter of no consequence to them, whether the commodities they purchase and

use are produced by the labour of freeman, or the labour of slaves; and that the distinctive character of the goods is lost when merged in the general mass; and that it is a subject of no interest or importance to them, how or by whom, these goods were procured.

These general objections, however plausible they may at first appear, cannot stand the test of reason, nor of close investigation. For however small we may be disposed to consider our individual proportion, yet it will not be denied that the average yearly consumption by a single family, of articles procured by the hard labour of slaves, forms an item of expenditure, of no inconsiderable amount. Let any one who doubts this, look into his expense book, and examine for his own satisfaction, how how much it costs him annually to supply his family with the two articles of sugar and coffee, if he takes snuff, chews or smokes tobacco, he must, by all means, take that into the account. He will perhaps be astonished at the result; but he must recollect that his cups of tea, and his cups of coffee; his pies and his tarts; his sweetmeats, and *goodies* of various descriptions, have all been sweetened and made grateful to his taste, by sugar which was procured by the hard labour of slaves; and steeped in the sweat and blood of his fellow creatures. Reflect then for a moment on the data, which such an examination may have furnished, and will he not be irresistable led to the acknowledgment that his share of the common guilt is far from being small; and will it not also be clearly illustrated to his mind the undeniable fact, that "the slave-dealer the slave-holder and the slave-driver are virtually the agents of the consumer, and may be considered as employed and hired by him to procure the commodity. For by holding out the temptation, he is the first mover in the horrid process, and every distinction is done away by the moral maxim: That whatever we do by another, we do ourselves."

Can then such an individual presume to consider himself clear of all concern in the business; He surely cannot with any degree of plausibility. Contributing, at a moderate estimate, the round sum of about one hundred dollars per annum to perpetuate the worst species of negro slavery, of what avail are all his protestations of innocence, or all his professions of hostility to the horrid traffic? It is evident that he furnishes his full proportion of the means by which the hateful system is supported: the very means which first warmed it into being; and which if withheld would necessarily cause it to cease to exist.

It would be well worth while for every man who professes to be friendly to the just claims of the injured descendants of Africa, to reflect, first, on what he does in their behalf,—what efforts he uses to promote their righteous cause; and secondly, seriously and dispassionately to consider the *bona fide* support which the system daily receives at his hands. Let him reckon up the sum he annually expends, which goes directly to its support and continuance; which finds its sure way to the pockets of the slave-holder; and thus becomes at once the bounty of tyranny, the stimulus and the reward of cruelty and oppression. So much for his real and effective support of slavery; on the opposite side of the account what will he have to shew? He may sometimes talk about the abolition of slavery, and occasionally attend the meetings of a manumission society. He may also probably be a patron of our good friend the "Genius;" for which if he pays the subscription money, he does at least so much more than many of his neighbours! Here now we will stop, for this must be the sum total of his services, in the cause of Emancipation. He may now settle the difference between this, and the amount of his effective support of the system of slavery; and he will perhaps be astonished to find, how vastly the latter overbalances the trifling sum of the former.

It is highly necessary that we should be individually aroused to a serious and candid consideration of these things. We profess to be opposed to negro slavery on the ground of high-minded and honourable principle. Surely then if we are sincere in this we cannot consistently do any thing which involves an open violation of this principle, and tends in the most direct and certain manner to support the inhuman system. It has been clearly shown, that on the consumption or non-consumption of the fruits of slave-labour, the whole system must either continue to flourish, or cease to exist. It cannot be supported without the aid of the consumer, and every individual who buys or uses this description of produce, essentially contributes to the permanency and preservation of the barbarous system.

The following observations are taken from a small pamphlet printed in England some years before the slave-trade was abolished by Great Britain. They are so appropiate, and at the same time so well penned, that I have no doubt the extract will be acceptable. After mentioning the horrors attendant upon slavery; the hard tasks imposed, and the cruelties inflicted on its miserable victims, the writer proceeds: "If such be the dreadful situation of the slaves, may it not be asked, on what principle we can receive the produce which occasions it? For as neither the slave-dealer, nor the planter, can have any moral right to the person of him they style their slave, to his labour, or to the produce of it; so they can convey no right in that produce to us. Whatever number of hands either the slave or the produce may pass through, if the criminal circumstances appertaining to them be known at the time of the transfer, the possessor can have only a criminal possession: and the money paid, either for the slave, or for the produce of his labor, being paid to obtain that criminal possession, 'can confer no moral right whatever. So, if the death of the person called a slave, be occasioned by the criminal possession, the criminal possessor is guilty of murder; and we who have occasioned his being in that situation, are accessary to the murder, as by receiving the produce of his labor, we are accessaries to the robbery."

"If we, as individuals concerned in the Slave Trade (either by procuring the slaves, compelling them to labour, or receiving the produce) imagine that our share in the transaction is so minute that it cannot perceptibly increase the injury; let us recollect that, although numbers partaking in a crime may diminish the shame, they cannot diminish its turpitude. Is it possible, that an injury of enormous magnitude can take place, and the criminality be destroyed merely by the criminals becoming so numerous as to render their respective shares indistinguishable? Were an hundred assassins to plunge their daggers into their victim, though each might plead, that without his assistance the crime would have been completed, and that his poinard neither occasioned nor accelerated the murder, yet each would be guilty of the entire crime. For into how many parts soever a criminal action may be divided, the crime itself rests entire and complete on every perpetrator."

Let every one then, who deprecates the existence of slavery, and who wishes to be clear of all participation in the horrid business, abstain from using the products of slave-labor. This is certainly the most effectual remedy for the evil; as it would at once deprive the system of that, without which it cannot exist. Those who resolve to do this, will set a noble example of self-denial; of honourable devotion to correct principle and entitle themselves to the enviable appellation of disinterested and consistent men

It has sometimes been observed, that individuals suffer themselves to be too easily discouraged from pursuing the path of conscious duty, by an apprehension that little can be accomplished by their single handed efforts. These however should especially bear in mind, that it is necessary to make *principle* our polar star though life,—our guide upon every occasion; and that we ought not to be turned aside from the discharge of an imperative duty, by the idle fear that our efforts will be of little avail. Suppose we were to say to those worthy christians who believe in the unlawfulness of war, that on this question they only form a small minority.—that the rest of mankind will continue to use the sword,—and that therefore they might as well renounce their scruples on the subject. Could any body expect that for a reason so futile as this, they would abandon their noble tetimony to the simplicity, peaceableness and purity of Christ's Kingdom. Truth is truth, though all men forsake it; and it is obvious that principles which are really sound in themselves, ought never to be abandoned by their advocates because a prejudiced multitude may be unwilling to admit their correctness.

If we are convinced that it is wrong to support negro slavery, by consuming the products of that kind of labor, let nothing induce us to do so. If we act justly, and pursue fearlessly and independently the right path, surely a blessing will attend our labors; and the ultimate consequences, however remote, cannot but be of a beneficial character. Therefore let no petty consideration urge these to abandon their ground, or in the least degree to prove recreant to first principles. The power of example is great, and when of the right kind, exercises a valuable influence on beholders. It extends itself, and is felt through all the various ranks, of life. There is a good deal of truth in the observation of an eminent Reformer of the seventeenth century: "That a real good man who lived up to the principle of truth in his own mind would shake the country for ten miles round." There is something so morally grand in the possession of correct principles,—in that integrity which nothing can shake,—in the scrupulous discharge of those social and relative duties which grow out of the varied condition of the human family, that it is no wonder these virtues have ever attracted the attention and admiration of mankind.

And however limited the sphere in which individuals may move; however secluded from the active scenes of life; if they are faithful in their respective allotments,—among their friends and neighbours,—the influence of their example will spread;—it will be felt and appreciated by all around them:

> "As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
> The centre moved, a circle streight proceeds,
> Another still, and still another spreads."

No one ought to shrink from the performance of an imperative duty, even in matters which may appear to be of little importance. "For despising small things does not, as some assert, arise from greatness of mind, but far otherwise, from a short sightedness, esteeming things small, which in their tendency and consequences have a very extensive reach and effect." We may remember that it was only by slow degrees, and a steady continuance of individual exertions, that the British Parliament was finally induced to abolish the Slave Trade. And from causes apparently trivial in their nature have resulted many of the most important events which have ever occurred in the history of the human race. Individual faithfulness is therefore a matter of no trifling importance; from which we should not be deterred either by the apparent smallness of the duty, or from an idea of appearing singular; for in the language of the learned and excellent Boyle: "every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality and honour." C. D.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

THE GENIUS OF
Universal Emancipation.

EDITED BY BENJAMIN LUNDY.

FIDUS ET AUDAX.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1828.

We this week, give the address from the Convention to the citizens of the United States, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It will be perceived that the editors of papers, friendly to our cause, in the different States, are by a resolution of the Convention, respectfully requested to copy this address. The editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, as chairman of the committee, appointed to be the organ for the communication of that request, takes this occasion to invite their attention to the subject: and it will be important that it be published as soon, and as extensively, as may be practicable, that it may be laid before the people in season to prepare petitions and memorials, to be forwarded to Congress, at the approaching session. They should be presented early in the session, at least by the middle of January, next.

In our last page will be found the terms of subscription to the "WASHINGTON CITY CHRONICLE." It certainly is one of the most elegant specimens to which the Typographical Art has arrived in this or perhaps any other country. To those who have seen its pages it is needless for us to say that its selections are judiciously made, and to those who have not, that the paper is in every respect worthy of extensive patronage.

THE INFERNAL TRADE. It is thought about 80,000 slaves are annually imported into Brazil, and as about one-third die, or are murdered, on the passage, the whole amount of the export from Africa for this market must amount to 120,000. "GOD IS JUST" *Niles.*

FOR THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Friend Lundy:—I find that the writer in the Washington City Chronicle signed "Colon," has been pleased to notice my hasty remarks, upon one of his communications, and I hope he will believe me, when I assure him, that nothing is now, or has ever been further from my intention than to treat *my Fellow Citizens* of the District, with any thing short of the most profound respect. And I believe I may say the same thing of those friends of emancipation, with whom I have the honor to labor, in this (as we think) great and good cause. And notwithstanding "Colon" does not think the answer to his complaint, satisfactory; I hope that his candor will allow, that to us, it may appear perfectly sufficient.

I have often sincerely regretted that any portion of our country should be under the Legislative control of a body, in the election of whose members they have no voice. But while I regret this fact, I contemplate it, as furnishing a strong argument in favor of the position, that, the whole, United States is responsible as a mass, for the existence of interminable slavery within the District. As "Colon" has said "I am very far from being the advocate of slavery, in any shape, and most sincerely wish it had never existed;" he must with us believe it an evil. It might furnish an useful exercise of the understanding to trace this evil to its source, as well as, to distinguish its character, note its effects, &c. &c. But with this I will dispense, and request "Colon," if he shall please to write again on this subject to give the reason, why he would rejoice to see "every slave freed, provided he was afterwards settled in the country of his ancestors!" In the mean time I will attempt in part at least, to answer the plain questions on which my unknown friend lays so much stress.

First of all then, it is important to state, that in the plan proposed by the Genius of Universal Emancipation. No emancipations would by the law of Congress take place before 1860.—By which time the Colony of Liberia will probably be in a condition to receive some thousands of emigrants per annum, and if none of the slaveholding states shall have pursued the policy recommended for the District—*that Colony alone* will be fitted to receive all the emancipated slaves as fast as they arrive at the proper age. Here then would be the very thing made practicable for the District, which Colon would be glad to see realized for the whole United States.

But if the whole of the southern states should adopt the same policy, could they all be colonized in Africa? I answer no, this is impossible. What then? are they to be emancipated and remain among us as freemen? &c. I know that in contemplating this subject we are met by prejudices, and wrong conceptions of the relations which necessarily subsist between man and man.

It is possible however, that some portion of this vast continent, may be designated by Congress and appropriated to the use of these unfortunate beings, sufficiently remote to prevent collision, and yet not so remote as to preclude transportation. But taking the other alternative and admitting that the great mass of them must remain among us; either as slaves or as free-men; we do not perceive any reason why the country would not be as safe and prosperous and its inhabitants as happy in the latter case as in the former. Nay, if justice, and mercy, and humanity, are supposed to have any influence on the destinies of nations we should have much more reason to hope for those results in the latter than in the former.

But experience friends—experience, that great test of theory, and demonstrator of truth shall aid our deliberations on this subject. During the last war, with Great Britain, our country was partially invaded, and I would ask, from whom did we fear and experience most inconvenience, from the *free* or the *slave* blacks? How many of the former were found under general Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, and how many of the latter were actually carried off by the enemy to whom they had deserted, and rendered all the aid in their power? And can it be hoped that they will not do the same again, for any enemy that may invade our shores? I answer, no, it cannot be expected that they will not, for certainly, "if a slave have a country at all, it must be any other than the one in which he is compelled to labor for the emolument of another, and which intails the same curse on his posterity.

But let us compare the situation of two of the States, say New-York and South Carolina. I choose to compare these two; because the one has the slave system in complete operation, about one half of the whole population belonging to this class, and the laws of the State prohibiting the education (even gratuitously) of the slave population. The other has abolished slavery altogether and has a free school in the City of N. Y. for the education of blacks which has afforded samples of perfection in the useful, as well as ornamental branches of science, that would be a credit to any school. Let any man look at the picture of South Carolina as drawn by one of her favorite sons, on a very recent occasion, and compare it with what we know to be the condition of New-York, Mr. Hamilton says:

"Do you want the melancholy signs of our fast coming decay? Look abroad through this once happy, this once prosperous land; see the wilderness regaining her empire. Look at those waste and desolate spots which once teemed with fertility and life, abandoned to the fern, which rears its head amidst solitudes which were once blessed by the smiling industry of man. Where are now those beautiful homesteads and venerable chateaus which once adorned this land of our fathers, the abodes of hospitality and wealth, from which the most generous benefactions were dispensed to contented labor, by which slavery itself lost half the burden of its chains in the kindness with which they were imposed? Gone, fallen into irreversible decay. On the very hearth stone were hospitality kindled the most genial fires that ever blazed on her altars, the fox may lay down in security and peace; and from the casement of the very window from which notes of virtuous revelry were once heard, the owl sends forth to the listening solitude of the surrounding waste, her melancholy descant to mark the spot where desolation has come. If these disheartening signs are not enough, look at your once prosperous metropolis, designed, by nature, to be the emporium of three states, where every flag of the civilized world once waved as the sure token that its commerce were our own. Where is now the busy hum of its industry? Its capital? Its merchants? Its certain reward to skill and enterprise? All gone in the overwhelming ruin of its foreign trade; and with it almost the hope and spirit of its people. Has not the last testimony too of a decaying country come upon us, in the sorrowful pilgrimage on which many of our countrymen are journeying in quest of some more propitious land, under the painful belief that the days of South Carolina have been numbered, and her prosperity is gone.

These are sad things, my friends, look at them with what philosophy we may."

Compare this awful picture I say, drawn by one of whom his constituents, the residents of the State have said "respect, honor and gratitude be his meed," with the canals, the thousand schools and growing villages and towns of New York and say, which has pursued the *wisest* policy. The one has abolished slavery and established the means of instruction for the emancipated; the other has riveted the chains and endeavoured as far as possible, to disqualify the unhappy victims of its policy, for self-government to endless ages. The one is, as might be expected, going swiftly to decay; the other acquiring population and wealth and importance, that astonishes the world.

I know Mr. Hamilton charges all their deterioration to the tariff. But why has not the tariff hindered the prosperity of New York, the most commercial state in the Union. If the tariff has driven commerce from Charleston, why has it not driven it from New York? And will not the tariff protect manufactures in South Carolina as well as in New York?—or will not steam or water power produce their natural effects so far South? The truth is, we are often misled by our prejudices; and attribute our misfortunes to any cause rather than the true one. The real cause of the sufferings of our Southern brethren is found in their Slave Laws. Let these be amended so as in their future operations to do justice and promote the love of mercy—or to show that those who enact them believe the sacred word which says "as ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye unto them;" and peace, prosperity and honor, will follow in their trains. In 1790 South Carolina had 240,000 inhabitants—in 1820 she had 502,000. New York had in 1790, 340,000, in 1820, 1372,000. While the one a little more than doubled, the other more than quadrupled its population. But when we look at the *condition* of the inhabitants, the contrast is still greater, than it is in the increase. Look at the school fund, the common schools, the internal improvement, and the tremendous physical power indicated by 269,176 votes, given for Governor at the last election! and compare with these the picture of South Carolina, drawn by Mr. Hamilton, and say, whether our friend Colon can *justly* esteem us the enemies of our brethren of the district, because we are endeavoring to obtain for them, the same policy which has been pursued by our neighbor with so much success. We do not pretend that *all* the prosperity of New York is owing to the emancipation of her slaves. But the same liberal policy which dictated this, will always lead to other beneficial efforts, and a nation of freemen is capable of achievements which those otherwise situated cannot accomplish.

As to an amalgamation of the two races; it is a delicate subject, and I would gladly have avoided it. But as Colon seems to insist on it as something necessarily connected with the question of emancipation, we must offer a few remarks upon it. Our feelings are seldom critical judges of what is right and what is wrong. The argument, if it be an argument at all, arising out of the apprehension of a mixture of the two races, is certainly addressed more to the feelings than the judgment. But let us enquire whether this evil, I mean a mixture of blood, is more likely to be increased by emancipation than by the continuance of slavery. We know that among free persons, marriage, or an intercourse of the sexes, is a voluntary act, and if the connexion be so odious as the slaveites represent, the natural aversion of the parties when left free, will prevent an amalgamation. We believe we are held out by facts on this point as well as on others. For I presume that "Colon" will not deny, that amongst free blacks there is much more uniformity of color, than among slaves. Nay, it is one of the great evils of slavery, that it places the female slave within the power of a licentious master; and that this power is often exerted, at the expense of virtue, cannot be doubted by any man conversant with the subject, this argument of delicacy to the contrary notwithstanding. Some of the melancholy effects of these servile connexions are, that the unhappy offspring is often sold by a father, or a brother, or is held by him in the most abject slavery. This objection we consider therefore as nothing, or rather furnishing a strong argument in our favor.

In all the States where emancipation has taken place, there has always existed a difference in the privileges of the two races. But this has never been productive of any serious inconvenience. Indeed there are thousands and tens of thousands of *whites*, who are destitute of some of the most precious rights of freemen even in our boasted land of liberty. How many for instance, of the native Virginians themselves are deprived of the right of suffrage, on account of their want of property—to say nothing of the disqualification for Legislators, Governors, &c. &c. The militia of Virginia in 1814 was returned at 75,801. And yet the votes on the Presidential election in 1828, when the state must have had many more inhabitants than it had in 1814, was only 39,852, showing a difference of more than 36,000 free white citizens deprived of the right of suffrage. And yet these things occasion no rebellions, no civil wars, or other difficulties so much apprehended from the emancipation of the blacks.

We think then that the difficulties dreaded by "Colon," are more imaginary than real, for

1st. Free Blacks have been found serviceable to the nation in time of War as well as Peace; while slaves have been found dangerous and burthensome.

2d. Those states which have abolished slavery are prosperous, safe and happy, while those where it most abounds are neither. And

3d. The mixture of the races is much less likely to be prevented by the continuance, than by the abolition of slavery.

With this view of the subject, and a deep conviction, that Righteousness exalteth a nation, while Sin is a reproach to any people, we shall continue to pray Congress to pass a law, declaring that after a given day, all persons born in the District of Columbia, shall be free at a given age.

COADJUTOR.

NEGRO SENSIBILITY.

We give the following interesting narrative, without pretending to vouch for its correctness. It is found in an old history of Jamaica published in 1751; from which we have abridged it.

When Jamaica was invaded by the English, during the Protectorate of Cromwell, the negroes joined the British army, and abandoned their masters the Spaniards, against whom they fought with singular bravery. Col Doyley, the English commander, gave them all their liberty, and rewarded some, especially one whose ardor was the most remarkable, and who had killed many of the enemy with his own hand. It appeared that he had formerly belonged to a Spaniard of rank and wealth in the island. He loved passionately a female of his own color, by whom he had had several children. Nothing could equal their happiness, if happiness could be found in slavery; when his master cruelly snatched from his arms the woman he loved so fondly, and forced her to yield to his desires.

The husband applied to all the tribunals of the island to obtain redress, but the ardor of his pursuit only served to draw down upon him severer punishments. He formed a determination to avenge himself sooner or later, and the descent of the British into the island furnished him with a favorable opportunity. He found the means of making an assignation with his unfortunate wife, and when they had met and embraced each other tenderly, he communicated to her his projects of vengeance; swore to her that the sincere attachment he had for her would always make him lament her loss; that their happiness was now forever at an end, for however innocent she might be of the indignity which she had received, the stain could never be effaced; and that, not being able to receive into his arms a dishonored woman, he would not consent to see her living in the arms of another. He then affectionately embraced her once more, and plunged a dagger deep into her heart. "It is thus," he cried, in agony, "that your husband uses his power over you." He held her in his arms until he had heard her last sigh; he then fled, and took refuge in the British camp. In all their battles he served them faithfully and gallantly, particularly in the last, in which the sight of his barbarous master so roused his fury, and so inflamed his desire of vengeance, that he plunged, like a madman, into the hottest part of the battle to meet him, and soon felled him to the earth. He also sacrificed a number of the Spaniards to his fury, and fought so boldly that Col. Doyley remarked his bravery, and, without inquiring into the motives, immediately liberated him, made him several presents, and gave him a portion of land, where he afterwards lived in peace, but in deep and settled melancholy, which he found himself unable to subdue. He died in 1708, at an advanced age.

Notices of Passing Events.

The Flour and Grain market.—A sale of 200 barrels Howard street Flour was made yesterday from store, at $7.62½, cash; and another lot of 200 barrels at $7.75, interest added. The wagon price was about the same as on Wednesday $7.50. No transactions in City Mills Flour.

A sale of good red *Wheat* was made yesterday at $1.60 per bushel. We quote good white, at $1.65.

Sales of several parcels of new *Corn* were made yesterday, at 45 cents, which may be considered the current rate. Old Corn is worth a cent or two more per bushel.

Sales of *Rye* yesterday, at 50 cents, and of *Oats* at 25 cents.

Sales of *Whiskey* in hhds at 25 cents.

American, 5, inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE reached this city, by express, yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, having been, in consequence of the usual attention and diligence of Messrs Stockton & Stokes, only two hours and three quarters on the road. The message adverts to various topics of general interest, and presents very gratifying views of the condition and prospects of the country. The want of space compels us, for the present, to this brief notice of the contents of this very able and important document. *American Dec. 3.*

The National Journal states that the members of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in *homespun*.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) *Nov. 28.*

On Monday last JOHN BRANCH was elected a Senator in Congress from this state, without opposition, for six years from the 4th of March ensuing.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Actual returns, official and unofficial, have been received from all the States of the Union, except a few in the south and south-west. Should those which yet remain to be heard from, have voted as has always been anticipated, and of which there is no room to doubt, the general result will be as follows:—

STATES.	MODE.	NO. OF ELECTORS.	JACKS.	ADAMS.
Maine . . .	Dist.	9	1	8
N. Hampshire	G. tick.	8	0	8
Massachusetts	G. tick.	15	0	15
Rhode Island	G. tick.	4	0	4
Connecticut .	G. tick.	8	0	8
Vermont . .	G. tick.	7	0	7
New York . .	Dist.	36	20	16
New Jersey .	G. tick.	8	0	8
Pennsylvania	G. tick.	28	28	0
Delaware . .	Legis.	3	0	3
Maryland . .	Dist.	11	5	6
Virginia . . .	G. tick.	24	24	0
N. Carolina .	G. tick.	15	15	0
S. Carolina .	Legis.	11	11	0
Georgia . . .	G. tick.	9	9	0
Tennessee .	Dist.	11	11	0
Kentucky . .	G. tick.	14	14	0
Ohio	G. tick.	16	16	0
Indiana . . .	G. tick.	5	5	0
Illinois . . .	G. tick.	3	3	0
Missouri . .	G. tick.	3	3	0
Louisiana . .	Dist.	5	5	0
Mississippi .	G. tick.	3	3	0
Alabama . .	G. tick.	5	5	0
	Total	261	178	83

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

New Echota, Aug. 27. We are credibly informed that Col. Hugh Montgomery, United states' agent, has received orders from the war department to visit every section of this nation, and enrol emigrants for the western country, in company with James Rogers and Thomas Maw. These are two of the (Ark.) Cherokee chiefs who lately violated the delegated powers conferred upon them in exchanging their country for another comparatively of no value. This conduct of their's is so dissatisfactory to their poor brethren, that it has produced no common degree of sensation. We are told that their lives are in danger, and poles are erected on which to exhibit their heads.—To avoid the punishment which awaits them, and which seems to have been apprehended by them, they have been travelling in this nation, and are now to undertake a very unpopular, and we would add, serious task of influencing the people of this country to emigrate. We hope, however, for the sake of peace, nothing will be attempted which may go to implicate us as a people.

We would request our readers to bear in mind that col. Thomas L. McKenney, special agent of the general government, sometime since, silenced a Cherokee, who was employed by the Creek nation as secretary, *on the ground of interference.* Whence arises this inconsistency? Why are these intermeddling Cherokees thrust in amongst us, and paid by the United States, when they are unwelcome, and possess no right in this country?—Why not "break" these "interfering agents" "on the spot," as did the special agent in the Creek nation? Can such inconsistency proceed from benevolent motives, and true love for the Indians? Is it not more to gratify the state of Georgia, than to procure our benefit that this emigration is recommended and the present efforts to effect it are now pursued? Such efforts may ruin us, by disorganizing the nation, and the state of Georgia may reap benefits on our ashes, but upon whom will the blame rest?

The agent will commence his journey with his two Cherokee companions about the first of September. We understand that he considers his present appointment of the most unpleasant of any in his life. By virtue of his office he is bound to obey the orders of the war department, and we sincerely hope he will be treated with respect during the execution of the business entrusted to him.

[*Cherokee Phoenix.*

From the Savannah Georgian.

THE CHEROKEES AND GEORGIA.

The extraordinary mutability of human affairs, was perhaps never more strikingly exemplified in a national point of view, in the same period of time, than in the history of these people since the commencement of their intercourse.

A century has not passed away since the first Georgians presented themselves upon Yamacraw bluff, now Savannah, petitioning the Indians then owning and occupying the country for a portion of their useless lands: falsely representing that the object in view was the benefit and instruction of the Indians.

That I may not be accused of exaggeration, I shall here quote the words of their own historians.

"OGLETHORPE *represented to them*" (*the Indians*) "*the great power, wisdom and wealth of the English nation, and the many advantages that would accrue to the Indians in general from a connexion and friendship with them; and as they had plenty of lands, he hoped they would freely resign a share of them to his people who were come to settle amongst them for their benefit and instruction.*" This occurrence takes in 1733. Between this time and the year 1825 we find, by one means and another, that out of 58,000 square miles of Indian territory, the Georgians have obtained about 50,000 square miles, and the Indians retain about 9,000. And what do the documents of the present day present us with?

Without having conquered it by the sword, without having obtained it by treaty, without having obtained any just title, *Georgia now declares that this remnant of land belongs to her, that she will and must have it*—and that the occupation of it by the Indians as an independent *people can no longer be endured.*

OUTALISSA.

[FROM THE SAME ON THE SAME.]

How terrible thy tenderest mercies are!

Not being able to endure that the Cherokee Indians should live in peace and independence upon their own lands, within their own limits; and yet desiring to avoid the disgrace which must attend their compulsory removal, it is now proposed to *extend all the laws of the state over them! to subject them to the operation of those laws!! and to secure to them immediately all civil rights!!!*

The following law of Georgia will show the value of the civil rights to which we are to be introduced, and the benign spirit which actuates those who are to extend them to us. The document is brief, but very significant. It presents another remarkable view of this very remarkable and interesting case.

Royal tyranny might advantageously take a leaf out of the republican code containing such a statute.

"*An act to prevent the testimony of Indians being received in courts of justice.*

"Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, no Indians, and no descendant of an Indian, not understanding the English language, shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of justice created by the constitution or laws of this state.

"Assented to 26th December, 1826—*G. M. Troup,*" (governor.)

I leave these things for the present, without further comment, to the solemn reflections of every honest man who feels an interest in the honor of his country.

OUTALISSI.

FLORIDA.

The following are extracts from the message which gov. Duval sent to the legislative council of Florida, on the 14th ultimo.

The emigration from the various portions of the union has given to Florida a character at home and abroad, which can only be sacrificed by an abandonment of our best interests, and the most criminal neglect of the duties confided to our care. Six years have scarcely passed since the whole country from the Escambia river in the west, to the St. Johns in the east, (a distance of near 400 miles,) was a trackless wilderness, inhabited by roving tribes of savages. It is not yet 4 years since the first legislative council assembled at Tallahassee, surrounded by the Indians, greatly out numbering all our citizens residing at that time between the Appalachacola and Suwanee rivers, a distance of about

400 miles. Yet such has been the tide of emigration, that it is confidently believed the census of 1830 will entitle us to admission as a state in the great national union.*

The unparalleled salubrity of our delightful climate, the fertility of our soil, and the consequent abundance of our improved agriculture, are subjects of heartfelt gratulation. The culture of the sugar cane is extending f r a d wide, and from successful experiments, no doubt is entertained that in a few years it will become the staple of Florida.

Niles' Register.

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Roman, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 25th October inclusive. We are indebted to our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Gazette, and Daily Advertiser, for proof-slips, which furnish the following intelligence.

The stocks are said to have risen in consequence of an improvement in the King's health. The Morning Herald says, the King has for sometime been carried from his chamber to his dining room in a chair, and that his recent indisposition has reduced his personal appearance very much.

It is rumoured that the Porte has acceded to the mediation of England and France for the settlement of Greece.

An account received at Lloyd's from Constantinople of the 25th Sept. states that the Porte refused on the 13th to grant any more firmans for the Black Sea to vessels of whatever nation.

The British Traveller of the 23d, says, it is again stated that not a single ship will be added to our present establishment, so strong is the determination of Ministers to remain at peace. (Two 74's sailed from Plymouth on the 17th, for the Mediterranean.)

Ibrahim Pacha sailed from the Morea on the 2d of Oct. with the remainder of the Egyptian troops, excepting 1200 men, by virtue of the convention of Alexandria, he leaves in the towns of Coron, Nodon, and Navarino. Gen. Maison was to commence the siege of the latter place on the 3d.

A London paper says that within a few days there were exported from the port of London to the Continent 83,000 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of silver. The inference drawn by the London editors is that this exportation of the metals accounts for the decline of prices in the grain market.

The Russian government, it is said, had proposed to charter foreign vessels in the black Sea. But the Austrian consul at Odessa was instructed to prohibit the vessels of his nation from engaging in the Russian service.

We have received, by the mail from Turkey, which arrived this morning, letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult and from Smyrna of the 19th ult. The former confirms the statement of the departure of the Sultan from Constantinople on the 15th ult preceded by the standard of Mahomet. The enthusiasm evinced by the population on this occasion, is said to have been very great. The Sultan was accompanied by nearly all the male inhabitants as far as the fortifications of Ramadchiflik, a distance of 4 miles from the capitol, where he has established his court, and intends to remain unless the campaign should take an unfavourable turn, and render it necessary for him to proceed. These letters state that the only new military movements were those connected with the order given to the Grand Vizier to march to the relief of Varna, but they described the preparations at the arsenal at Constantinople as being still conducted on a very extensive scale. The Porte had sent a formal invitation to the English and French ambassadors; to proceed to Constantinople.

Odessa, Sept. 26.—The Emperor is still with the besieging corps before Varna which fortress daily sees some of its bulwarks fall. The bombardment is continued through the night. All the corps on the Danube have received large reinforcements, so that no apprehensions are entertained of an attack from the Turks. Varna must fall in a few days.

Vienna, Oct. 10.—The French Ambassador at this Court, received this forenoon a courier from Bucharest, with the news that Geismar has gained a brilliant victory, between Widdin and Krajova, over the very superior force of the Seraskier, whom he had driven back to Kalefat with very great loss.

The Turks are said to have been 30,000 strong, and to have abandoned many cannon and much booty on the field of battle.

Hermaunstadt, Oct. 1,—The Seraskier of Widdin has crossed the Danube for the third time near Kalefat, at the head of an imposing force, and, as usual, spreads devastation and misery around him as he proceeds. The populace of Krajova has fled to Fatima. Near Turno, opposite Nikotolis, a body of Turkish partisans is said to have crossed the Danube.

Amongst the intelligence brought by the Roman, are Russian Bulletins in the Prussian State Gazette from the armies before Schoumla, Varna and Silistria. According to these accounts, the disasters of the Russians reported from Bucharest and other quarters, are either wholly unfounded or grossly exaggerated. If the Bulletins are to be credited, the siege of Schoumla was not raised on the 27th September; and that of Varna continued to be successfully pressed on the 23d. There is undoubtedly hard fighting between the two armies; but the works before Varna are so far advanced that the mines reach in two places to the main rampart of the fortress. Though the Russian Bulletins are not perhaps to be implicitly relied on, they are nevertheless more trustworthy than the flying reports raised for the Stock Exchange, and which take a new aspect every day. The Odessa accounts state that a salubrious change had taken place in the weather, and that the number of the sick was in consequence very much diminished. Unless the winter in those parts sets in very suddenly, considerable operations might yet be carried on during the autumn, after the heats and drought, which have been found more fatal, we suspect, than the sabre of the Turk, had disappeared. In former wars Bendu was taken by storm on the 28th of September, 1770; Choczim on the 29th of September 1738, and Orzakow in mid winter, December 11th, of the same year. Bendu was taken October 8th 1789.

From our correspondents of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.—From France.—The ship Nile, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Rochelle on the 28th Oct. and capt Rockets has furnished Bordeaux papers to the 24th, which contain Paris dates to the 21st.

An account is given from Constantinople of the 27th Sept. which states that the Grand Vizier arrived at Varna on the 15th, that the Russians had abandoned the siege of that place, and were also on the retreat from Shumla. This however is altogether different from the Odessa accounts of the 26th, and other Russian statements.

The Paris Constitutionnel, publishes the following extract of a letter from Vienna: —

"The Turks are now in full retreat from Little Wallachia, and our funds are looking down on Exchange. Our letters from Bucharest, which are dated Sept 30th, and those from Semlin, of the 1st and 2d of this Month, state that the Moslems defeated at Brosba and at Scheret on the Desnizia, have been compelled to cross the Danube. The Sultan, who has ordered his soldiers not to give or receive quarters, has probably not commanded them to suffer themselves to be killed on the spot, for they are seen to fly for their lives in every direction. Let winter come and we shall see more of it.

Notwithstanding the pains taken by the Russians to conceal their operations, which they will no longer allow a crowd of Diplomatists to superintend, it appears certain that they intend to open a very active campaign as soon as the Danube shall be frozen——already they have strengthened the fortifications of Ibrail; and as Varna cannot hold out long (if it has not already failed) they will establish themselves in Debroudje Tartary, so as to have it in their power to make sudden attacks and carry on offensive operations, the effect of which may become incalculable.—We may well use this expression, for the Emperor Nicholas, after being disappointed in his first hopes, will not now sheath his sword until he shall have dictated the terms of peace to the Grand Seignor.

Port au Prince.—By the brig Confiance, at N. York, the editors of the *American* have received from the editor of the Feuille du Commerce, at Port au Prince, a file of that paper to the 2d of November inclusive. In the number of that date, they find a law of the republic of Hayti, imposing an *export duty of twelve dollars per thousand feet on Mahogony*, (bois d'acajou et d'espinille.) This regulation is to go into effect on the first of January, 1829. there is no other news of importance.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Captain Thompson, (of the schooner Baglehorn at this port yesterday in 31 days to the capes from, Rio de Janeiro) reached this city last night, with the letter bag of the schooner. We stop the press for the purpose of inserting the interesting information which follows:

The U. S. sloop of war Boston arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 14th October, in 11 days from Montevideo, bringing accounts of the ratification of the Treaty of peace, and the raising of the Blockade of the La Plata. The Boston, on her arrival, discharged many of her men whose term of service had expired. Eighteen of them have arrived in the Baglehorn.—The Boston was making prepations to return to the United States, expecting hourly the vessel that was to relieve her on the Brazil station. Her officers and crew all enjoy the best health, and are anxious to return to their native land, having been absent nearly three years.

We are gratified to observe in a Buenos Ayres paper of the 23d August, that the schr. William and Mary, Dickerson, of this port, which sailed for the Salado in March last, and was supposed to be lost, has arrived safe at her port of destination, having previously been to Patagonia.

We have received several files of Rio and Buenos Ayrean papers, but the lateness of the hour scarcely permits us to glance at them.

Extract of a letter dated

"Buenos Ayres, 15th September, 1828.

The British packet arrived yesterday with the news of peace between this country and Brazil.—This news has been so unexpected that it is impossible to make any calculation as to the effects that may be produced in a few days. At the present, every thing is at a dead stand. Until the panic is somewhat over, I conceive it unwise to say any thing more.

The value of ounces is between 35 and 40 dollars."

U. S. Ship Boston,
Rio de Janeiro, October 15th, 1828.

Messrs, Dobbin, Murphy & Bose.

Gentlemen—Having a favorable chance of writing, I thought I would drop a few lines to you, to let you know that peace was ratified, and the Blockade raised. Vessels were allowed to go up without detention; several had sailed before we left Montevideo.—As soon as I can obtain a copy of the terms of Peace, I will send it to you. I acknowledge the receipt of papers by the Celeno and Genl. Hand; the latter vessel arrived at Montevideo after a passage of 76 days.

Toulon, Oct. 18.—Notwithstanding the reports of the Paris papers to the contrary, there is, or appears to be, great harmony between the French, English, and Russian commanders. The conference, leading to the departure of Ibrahim, took place on board the French Admiral's ship, in the presence of the two other Admirals and of Count Maison. The Turks continue to garrison Coron, Mesion, Navarin and Patras. The first of these has from 300 to 400 men at most; it is not known how many are in the last mentioned fortresses. Troops continue to embark for the Morea.

*Is this to be without any limitation to the further introduction of slaves. Wherever Sugar or Cotton are enumerated as the chief production of any part of the Union, it is no less lamentable than revolting to the best feelings of the philanthropist, that Slavery must increase in the same ratio with its products. Ed. G. U. Em.

Literary Department.

——"*Various, that the mind*
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged."

FOR THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

POEM ON SLAVERY.

Shall all the bright legions, that people the Heavens,
The perfection of FREEDOM enjoy,
An example to follow, to mortal man given,
And shall he that FREEDOM destroy?
Shall all things in nature, enjoy the blest FREEDOM,
Which God on Creation bestow'd,
Man only excepted, tho' crowned with reason,
And made in the image of God?
Shall sun, moon, and planets, revolve in their stations,
And FREEDOM, full FREEDOM, possess,
While man, the great lord of this lower creation,
His own fellow mortals oppress?
Shall fire, air, and water, with all else in nature,
Own FREEDOM, as Heaven's best boon,
While man, by rejecting the laws of his maker,
His brothers to *slavery* doom.
Shall white men claim FREEDOM for their own complexion,
As if only to them it were due,
While the African race, they without an exception,
With *rigorous bondage* pursue?
Shall the curse of *oppression* in American regions,
Continue on every hand?
Forbid it, great Heaven—forbid it religion;
Forbid it, ye laws of the land! THOMAS DOAN.

PARODY.

BY HERODOTUS NIB, ESQ.

I'd be an editor, mewed in a garret,
Where cobwebs in dusty magnificence hang,
With a steady arm-chair and no rival to share it,
And a hat full of politics, verses, and slang.
I'd never fret about talents or merit,
I'd never cowskin, nor challenge, nor flout;
I'd be an editor mewed in a garret,
Ready to wear my coat eather side out.
I'd be an editor,—I'd be an editor,
Luck to the coat be it inside or out!

O, I would pilfer the wit of my betters,
Scissors should minister all to my need;
Then would I look like a rare man of letters,
If duns did not warrant the title indeed.
He who has wealth must be watchful and wary;
He who has office, look out for his nose;
I'd be an editor, here high and airy,
Rocked on sublimity—when the wind blows.
I'd be an editor,—I'd be an editor,
Rocked in my garret, and safe is my nose:

What tho' you tell me that more kicks than dollars,
Fall to the vender of typical lore,
Yet are the purses of gentlemen scholars
Free to the bottom,—and who can ask more?
Some in life's winter may toil to discover
Favors from fortune which never will rust,
I'd be an editor living above her,
Seeking for nothing but glory and—TRUST?
I'd be an editor,—deuce take the creditor,—
Writing for glory and printing on trust!

STANZAS.

Fare thee well, fare thee well!—Over the waters,
far away over the sea;
O! when you are smileing with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?
Their eyes with a light more bewitching may shine,
A fairer tint glow on the cheek,
But their hearts—O, they cannot be warmer than mine,
Tho' their lips more of rapture may speak!
Fare thee well, fare thee well!—Over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
O! when you are smileing with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

I saw you the brightest of all who took part
In the sports which enliven'd the dale,
And you taught me to love you, ere yet my young heart
Knew how little such love could avail;
I knew that your sire was wealthy and great,
That he lived in yon towers of pride;
But I knew not for maiden of lowly estate
'Twas sinful to list as ye sigh'd.
Fare thee well, fare thee well!—Over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
O! when you are smiling with Italys daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

O! yes, they may bear you away from your home,
And the lowly thatch'd cot in the glade,
But in fair sunny lands, as 'midst splendours you roam,
You will think of the poor village maid;
And often remembrance the vows shall recall,
Which you taught her fond heart to believe;
But *thine* not the guilt—I forgive you them all,
For they never were *meant* to deceive!
Fare thee well, fare thee well!—Over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
O! when you are smileing with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

Variety.

The following interesting story from the *Savannah Mercury* is recommended to our readers as an able illustration of the great principles of the "American System." We do not recollect ever meeting with a more happy and familiar exposition of them. The Mercury is a new and valuable paper, conducted by C. E. Bartlett. Esq.

Providence paper.

For the purpose of illustrating the idea, that it is sometimes cheaper for a community to pay *nominally*, higher prices for many articles of consumption, if manufactured among themselves, than to bring the same articles from abroad, at a less *cash price*, we will give a short sketch of the history of a country village, which we have somewhere seen or heard of, though we cannot at this moment tell when or where.

As the history goes, in the state of—we will say Massachusetts—there existed in times past, a very flourishing village, which, from being situated in a remote corner of the state, had but little foreign trade, and the villagers were consequently in the habit of manufacturing almost all articles for domestic use among themselves. Mr. Roram supplied his neighbors with hats—Mr. Snip, the tailor made coats—and Mr. Crispin made shoes. In short, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, and silver-smith all found employment, and supported their families with ease and competence. The school-master, the doctor, the lawyer, the parson, the printer, and the barber, found sufficient patronage among them; and altogether gave a profitable business to the tavern-keeper, the grocer, and the dealer in fancy articles. The farmers also, for twenty miles round, felt the general effects of this village prosperity. They found a ready market for their corn, and pork, and flour, and butter and beef; and even the good woman derived a proportional advantage from the prosperity of others; she found no difficulty in exchanging her poultry and her eggs, and the productions of her loom, for cash, or sugar and tea; or tobacco and snuff, if she happened to prefer those articles—as some good women will—and was never at a loss for a new bonnet on a holy-day.

But time effects changes every where. The lawyer went to Boston, and found that he could obtain a coat for a less sum than he was in the habit of paying Mr. Snip, the village taylor. It was his interest he thought to buy on the cheapest terms. So he bought all his coats at Boston; it becam[e] fashionable and all the villagers followed his example. They were not to be taxed, they said, for the benefit of Mr. Snip. The tailor lost his business—mortgaged his house to the lawyer—became bankrupt and moved away, It was soon found that hats could be purchased in Boston, cheaper than Mr. Roram could manufacture them. So Mr. Roram soon lost his business, and was obliged to follow the tailor. The farmers found that they could send to Boston for their furniture, their saddles and bridles, instead of purchasing them as heretofore at the village. Dr. Pestle said that he could buy better and cheaper shoes in Boston, than could be furnished by Mr. Crispin. Thus one after another, the mechanics lost their business, and left the place. The shop-keepers soon followed their customers. At length, the barber found, that saving the lawyer, the doctor and the parson, he had no chins to scrape—so, in a fit of the blue devils, he drowned himself in his own suds. What became of the printer, we could never exactly ascertain—though we felt it to be our duty to make particular inquiry.—From a habit, however, which he had contracted, of feeding entirely upon the air, like a cameleon, it is conjectured by his friends that he *avaporated!* But the doctor finding none left to take his pills, shifted his quarters. So did the parson. And in the end, the lawyer, having monopolized all the real estates of his neighbors, by foreclosing the mortages, found himself the sole inhabitant of the skeleton of the once flourishing village of Fairtown—and himself totally ruined by the utter worthlessness of the property he had acquired.

The farmers in the neighborhood no longer found any market for their corn and their pork.—Whatever they might raise over and above their own consumption became worthless, because it could not be sold. The good woman found no purchaser for her butter, her poultry and her eggs. The people had no means of raising money for the payment of their taxes, and those comforts which former indulgence had rendered necessary. They became poor; run in debt; their lands sunk in value; and finally those who were able moved away, to some new purchase perhaps.

Such is the history as we have heard it. If it is not authentic, it is no fault of ours, but still it is just as good for our argument, as if it was true. And, furthermore, if it is not now true, it may become so in a dozen instances, if our citizens do not look the better to their own permanent interests.

THE
WASHINGTON CITY CHRONICLE.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
Published in the City of Washington,
By Rothwell & Ustick.

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The price of subscription to this paper is THREE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable *within six months of the time of subscribing*—but a full receipt will be given, if TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, be paid *in advance*.

The postage must be paid on all letters and communications, received by the editor, through the Post-Office.

Address BENJAMIN LUNDY, *Editor*,
South-East corner of Market and Gay Streets, Baltimore.